

DEATH OF GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ

THE GREAT CUBAN PATRIOT AND FIGHTER PASSES AWAY.

President Palma at His Bedside When the End Came—Senate Had Voted Him \$100,000 Only the Day Before His Years of Fighting for Cuba Libre.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, June 17.—Gen. Maximo Gomez died at 6 o'clock to-night of the liver trouble from which he had been suffering for some time and which finally affected his heart last Thursday. The doctors feared this complication and knew that when it came the old General would not last long. He was not conscious at the end.

When the General passed away his wife and six children, President Palma, the Secretary of Government and some others were present. The body will be taken to the palace to-morrow. Only yesterday the Senate passed a bill to present \$100,000 to the General, and a check for that amount was delivered this morning by the Secretary of Finance to a son of the General.

President Palma arrived at the General's bedside a few moments before he died. This was the President's first visit, and the fact that he had not called before has occasioned some comment. The President, however, had on several occasions expressed a wish to visit Gen. Gomez and had asked when he could call. The family did not fix any day, and this is given as a reason for the President's failure to call before. This morning *El Mundo* published a statement by Dr. Gomez to the effect that President Palma could have visited the house like anybody else if he wished.

The funeral of Gen. Gomez will take place on Monday at 3 o'clock. An impression was taken of the features to-night in order that a bust may be made for the Government.

A large number of officials, members of Congress and old revolutionists called at the Gomez house to-night.

Maximo Gomez, Commander in Chief of the Cuban Army during the war for liberty against Spain, was born for himself the name of Cuban Napoleon. He was 82 years old. He was born in Santo Domingo in 1823 and was of good Spanish descent. When he was a young man he entered the Spanish Army as a Lieutenant, but when his family emigrated to Cuba he withdrew from the service of Spain and gave himself heart and soul to the cause of Cuba Libre. His home for many years was near Santiago.

It was in 1868 that he joined the patriot army and his ability and intrepidity earned him rapid promotion. During the revolution of that time he beat the Spaniards at the battles of Jiguena and Holguin and after the Spaniards had fled he was named "The Terror." He had only a small, badly equipped force of half naked soldiers who fought with poor weapons, but he captured Nuevitas, Santa Cruz and Casaca and fought the battle of Las Guasimas against overwhelming odds.

In 1874 he invaded the province of Santa Clara, driving the Spanish forces before him, defeating Gen. Jovellar in several small engagements and was made a Major-General. When the revolution broke out in 1878 and the treaty of Zanjon was signed Gomez was proscribed. He escaped to Jamaica, and lived a farmer's life there until the recurrence of the rebellion in 1895 under Jos. Martí.

He landed in Cuba on April 14, 1895, was hailed by the Cubans with enthusiasm and was made Commander in Chief. His ability and energy and his genius for accomplishing results without fighting pitched battles spread the revolution until the whole island was involved.

His Fabian tactics caused him to be criticized and sneered at by the Spaniards, and even some of his own officers, but he was aided by the rank and file and by the Cuban people, who looked to him to secure the liberation of the island. Time after time he used his tactics with success against large Spanish armies, outflanking the overconfident enemy, falling unexpectedly on the rear and turning apparent defeat into victory. Time and again in his wonderful march from the Oriente to Pinar del Rio this strategem was practiced successfully, until Gen. Campos got in the habit of saying to his officers:

"Look out for the old fox when he comes to fall back."

His most remarkable achievement was the battle on the Saratoga estate where he easily gathered 500 men to meet the advancing columns of Gen. Castellanos. With his little force of 500 and odd he met, defeated and drove back the 2,000 Spanish troops under Castellanos in spite of the bullets and unrelenting ammunition of his foes. The fight lasted four days. Gomez lost 65 killed and 133 wounded.

Gen. Gomez was hard as iron against a soldier who failed in his duty, but who did not show loyalty to the cause. His army was unconquered with tragedy and some of his officers were willing to sell him out at any minute. He forbade all loyal Cubans to accept money for any service rendered or any commodity furnished during the revolution. One of his lieutenants was caught selling brown sugar to a Spanish garrison. Gomez stripped him of his stars and said:

"From this time forth he is Brigadier Basanera—sugar seller. No man in Cuba shall give him any other name. Go back in the ranks. You are not a soldier. You are a common trader of privileges. Be grateful if your soldiers condescend to march with you."

The old veteran was very fond of Antonio Maceo and Calixto Garcia, his aides. Maceo commanded and executed Gomez's orders with a kind of military telepathy. One of the saddest moments of his life was when the news was brought to him that Maceo was dead. Of Garcia he once said: "With Calixto and plenty of rifles we would sweep Gen. Garcia. Gen. Gomez never entertained the shadow of jealousy for the successes of either Maceo or Garcia."

The old General was very proud of the reputation he gained of never having lost a battle. His personal bravery was a wonderful effect on the hearts of his men. During the last years of his life he suffered greatly from a wound he received in the right leg. He had keen penetrating eyes and a restless wary look.

Gen. Gomez had the friendliest possible feeling for the United States. He was sorely disappointed when after he had sworn his fidelity to the United States the Spaniards the United States refused to recognize the belligerency of Cuba. But when this country lent a hand Gen. Gomez did all in his power to secure the friendliest relations.

He enjoyed perhaps more than any other Cuban leader the love and confidence of the Cuban people. His last visit to the United States was in the spring of 1903, when he visited the St. Louis exposition.

CANOEIST DROWNED.

He or His Companion Lunged Out to Recover a Lost Paddle.

Lester Reed, 72 years old, of 110 Kensington avenue, Jersey City, was drowned, and his friend, Martin Rouse, 21 years old, of 166 Virginia avenue, Jersey City, had a narrow escape from death while canoeing on the Hackensack River, late yesterday afternoon. One of the young men dropped his paddle overboard near the Newark and New York drawbridge, and lunged forward to catch it as it floated down stream.

The canoe capsized and the friends shouted for help. George Nixon, of 160 Virginia avenue, who was in another canoe a few rods away, paddled over and rescued Rouse. Reed's body was not recovered. The young man belonged to a canoe club with quarters near the Plank Road Bridge.

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.

The Ideal Summer Shoe for Women

Is a Tan Pump, Christy Tie or Oxford

This summer we are showing the largest variety of models in the above mentioned styles.

Tan leather is the best leather for hot weather, because it is the coolest.

Our low Summer Tan Shoes are the smartest and the best made. A complete range of styles at both

\$3.00 and \$5.00

Our Stocking Department is on the same floor, so that Hosiery to match

or contrast can be easily obtained without any discomfort in shopping.

Mall Orders Promptly Filled.

Catalogue Mailed Free on Application.

Linen Duck and Suede Pumps and comfortable Canvas Shoes for Summer Wear.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., Cor. 20th Street.

ATHENS MOURNS DEAD PREMIER.

His Funeral Calls Forth an Exhibition of Great Popular Sorrow.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ATHENS, June 17.—M. Delyannis, the Greek Premier, who was assassinated last Tuesday, was buried to-day amid an exhibition of great popular sorrow.

The ships were all closed and the streets draped in mourning. The Deputies who attended the services in the chamber, approached the coffin separately, made the sign of the cross and kissed the face of the deceased.

All the members of the Diplomatic Corps were present.

The King and Prince Nicholas and Andreas drove in state to the church. Later the members of the royal family had expressed their condolences, twenty young men from Langadia, the birthplace of M. Delyannis, lifted the coffin on their shoulders and the funeral procession started.

It was headed by sailors from the Greek warships, who carried 612 wreaths. The King, the Princess and the Ministers followed immediately behind the coffin. A requiem mass was solemnized at the cathedral, after which the body was conveyed to the cemetery.

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

"The great military monarchies besides being unwilling to see one of the awards of Europe in 1814 upset are rather disgusted by the precedent which asserts in so striking a way the right of a nation to dismiss its reigning house. It is said that in Austria Hungary particularly the president has produced a profound effect which is by no means favorable to the Hapsburg recognition of Norway. It may therefore be delayed by every diplomatic device, to the great inconvenience of the seceding State."

As to the possibility of European States acting in this way, the *Spectator* says:

Saks & Company

MONDAY, JUNE THE NINETEENTH.

An Extraordinary Clearance Sale of

High Grade Tailored Suits & Semi-Tailored Dresses for Women

Special at \$29.00.

Formerly \$40.00, \$45.00, \$48.50, \$55.00, \$69.00, \$73.50, \$82.50, \$89.00, and a few were \$98.00

There are one hundred and fifty garments involved. Both in fabric and in tailoring they are of an exceptionally high character, embracing tailored suits and semi-tailored dresses of imported chiffon taffeta, silk eolienne, imported voile and veiling, clay serges, drap d'Ete and imported checks. The styles include a complete series of long and short coat models, many of which are exclusive.

FOR MONDAY, JUNE THE NINETEENTH.

A Sale of Lingerie Waists

Value \$6.00 At \$3.95 Value \$8.00 At \$4.90

Dainty garments, elaborate enough for even formal service. They are fashioned of white chiffon batiste in three long and short sleeve lingerie models, beautifully trimmed with valenciennes lace insertions, embroidery and lace motifs, finished with hemstitched beading and band cuffs of valenciennes lace edging.

\$3.00 Lawn Waists at \$1.95

New surprise models of sheer white lawn with short sleeves and elaborate fronts of embroidery and tucking in various designs.

Important Sale of

Trimmed Hats for Women

From our own collection we have selected a series of about one hundred and fifty hats and subjected the prices to extreme reductions. Hats which were \$15.50, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.50, \$19.50, \$22.50 and \$25.00 will be offered on Monday

Special at \$6.50 and \$1